



Tubastraea coccinea in Florida

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Orange cup coral

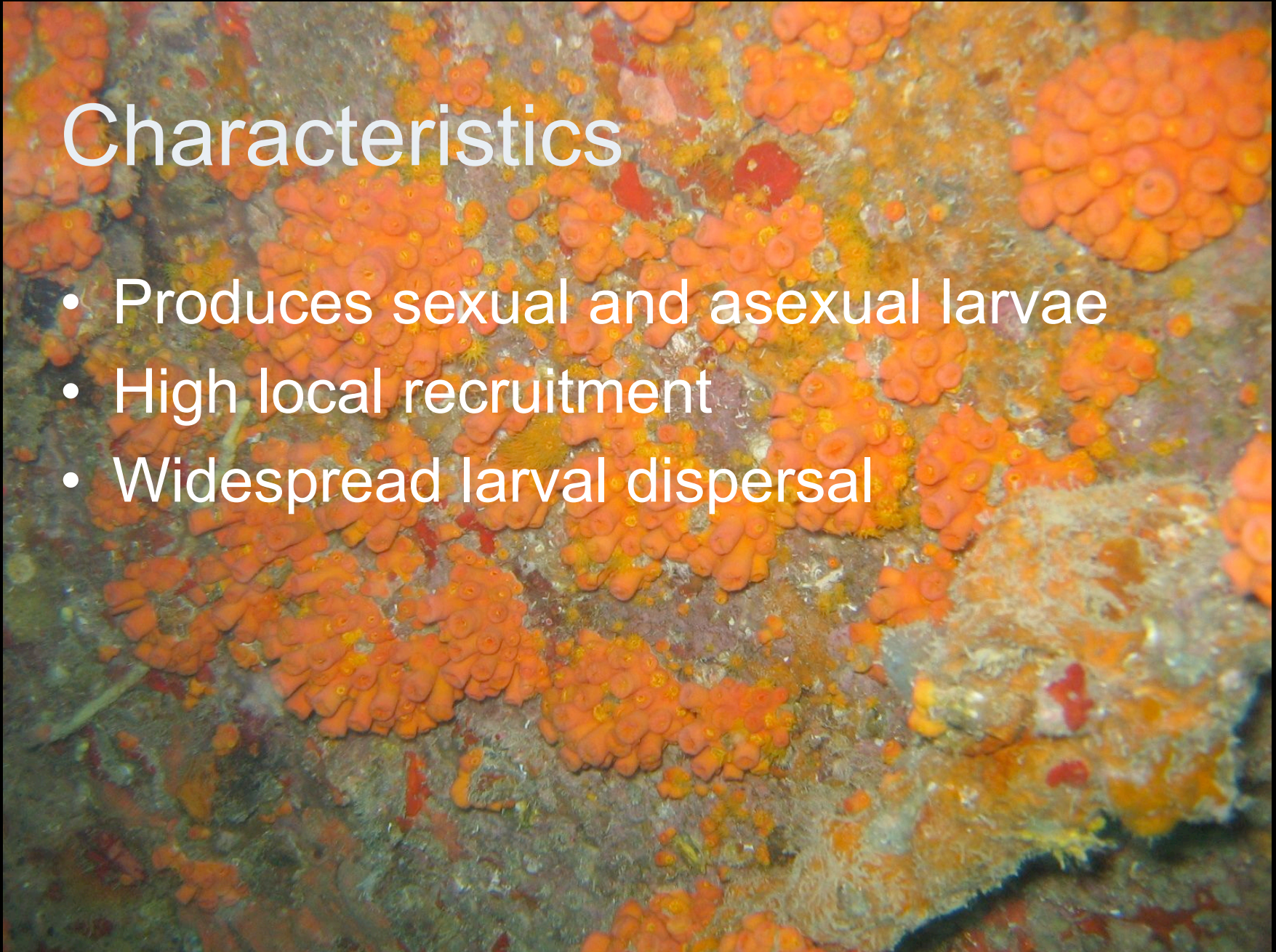
Tubastraea coccinea

- Indo-Pacific azooxanthellate scleractinian species
- Introduced into the Caribbean in early 1900s**

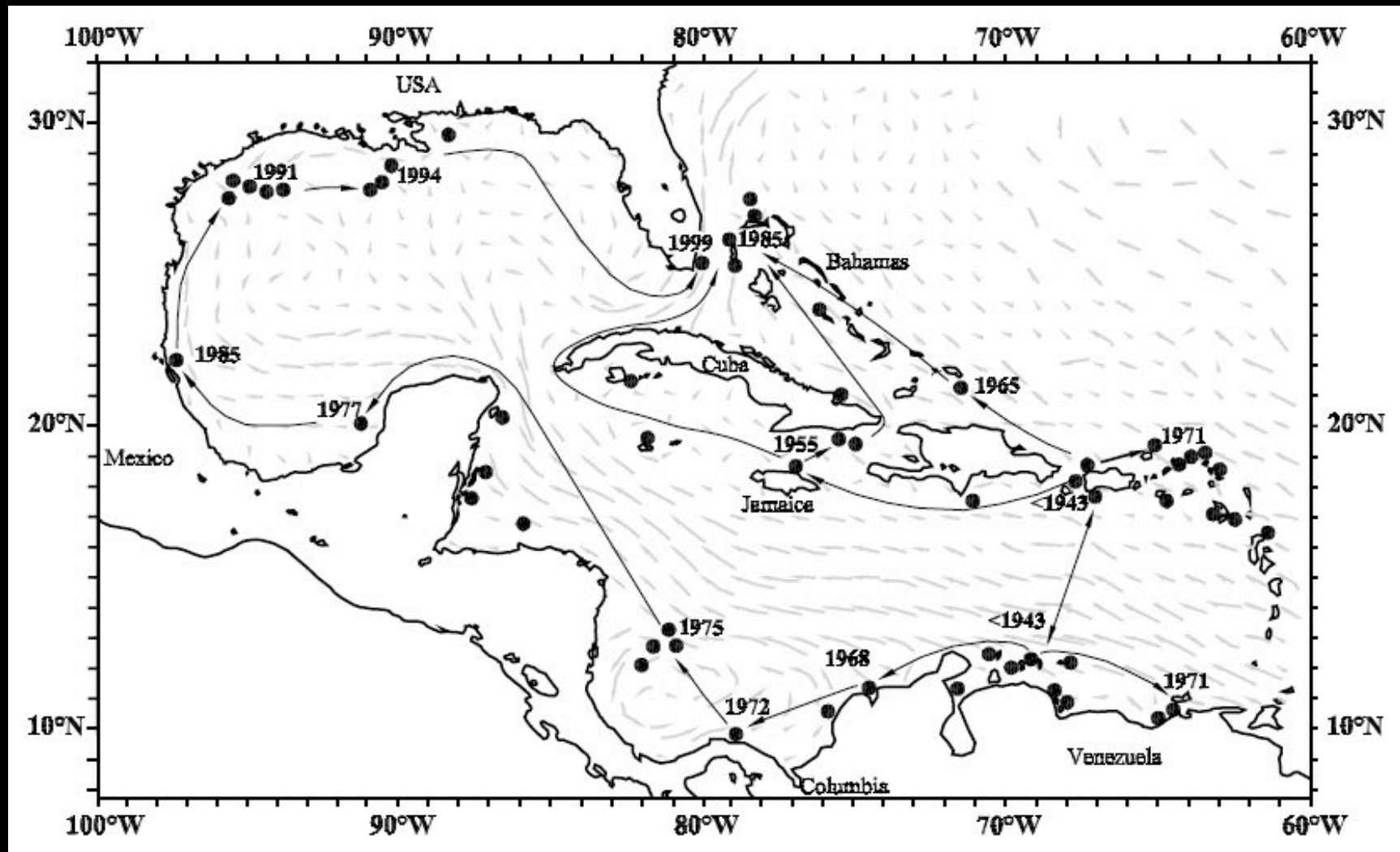


Characteristics

- Produces sexual and asexual larvae
- High local recruitment
- Widespread larval dispersal



Distribution (Fenner & Banks 2004)



Competitive capabilities

- Highly prolific
- Reproduces at small colony size (2 polyps)
- Allelopathic chemicals toxic to coral tissue and larvae
- No natural predators in Caribbean



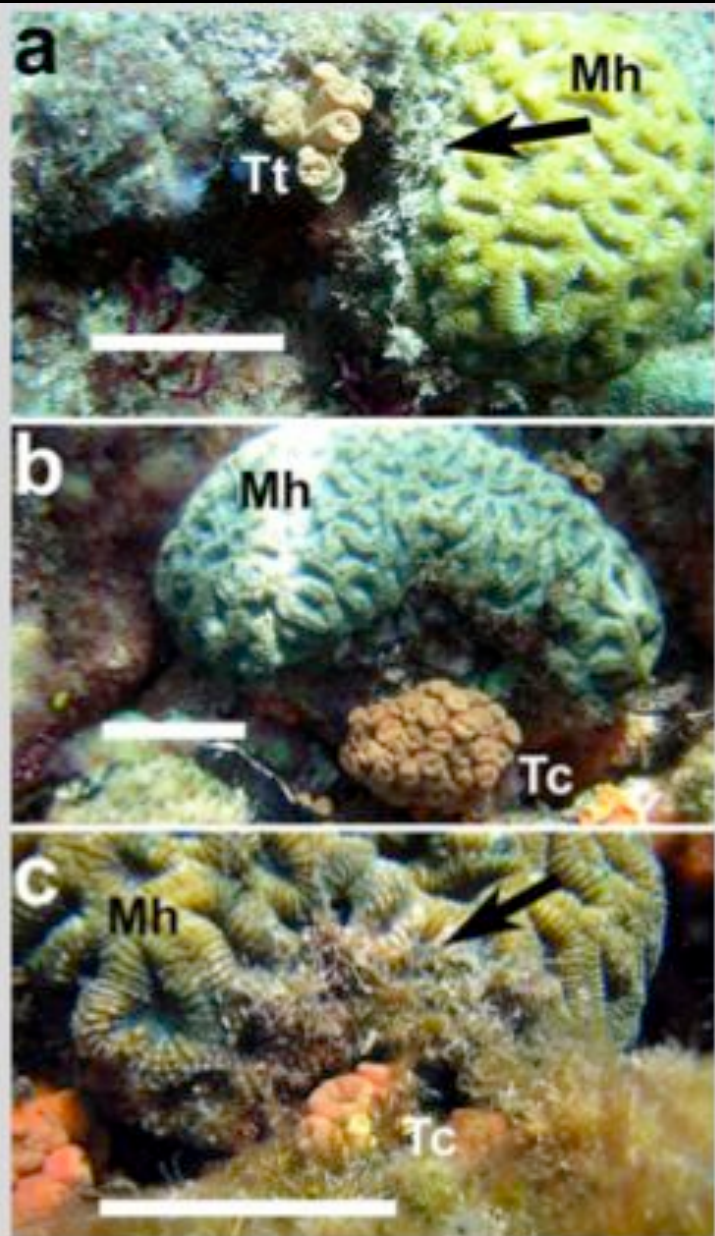


Fig. 1 Contact between native *Mussaenda hispida* (Mh) and a *Tubastraea taguensis* (Tt), b *Tubastraea coccinea* (Tc), c detail of damaged area. Scale bars = 5 cm, arrows indicate damaged areas of the native coral

Competitive interactions

Tissue necrosis and partial mortality in native Brazilian corals

Extract kills larvae of other coral species

Local efforts to remove orange cup coral in Brazil and FGBNMS

Competitive interactions

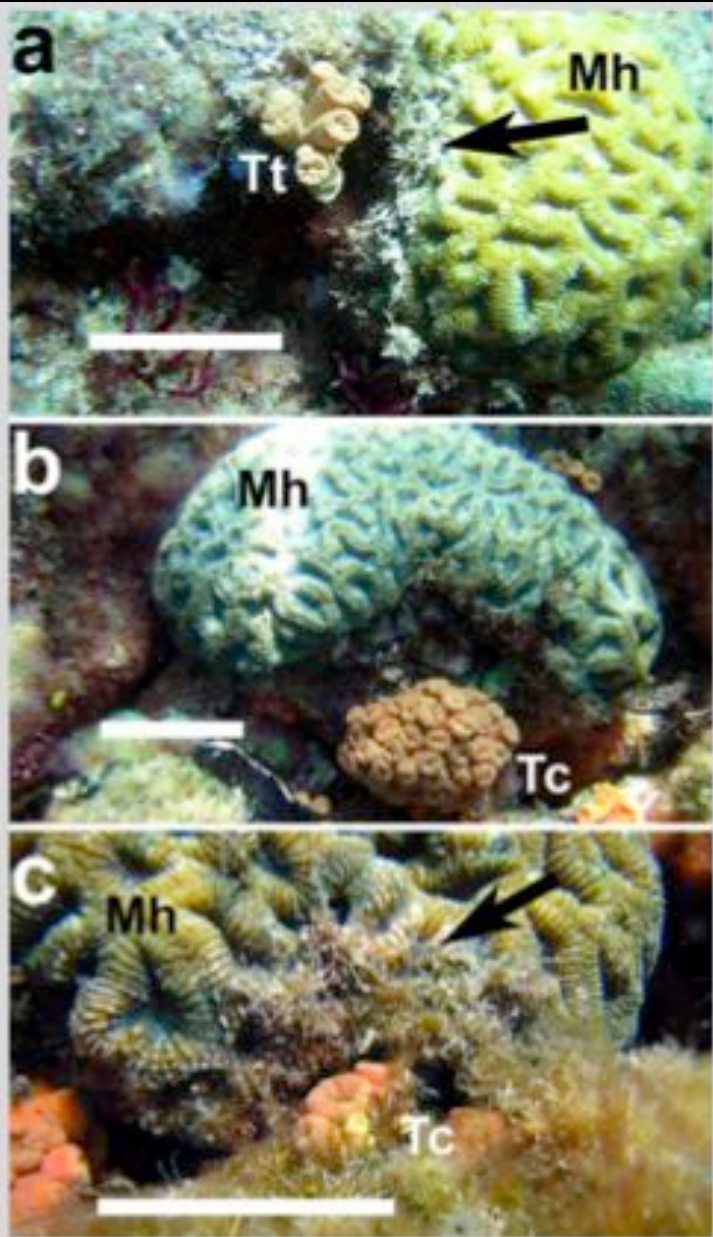
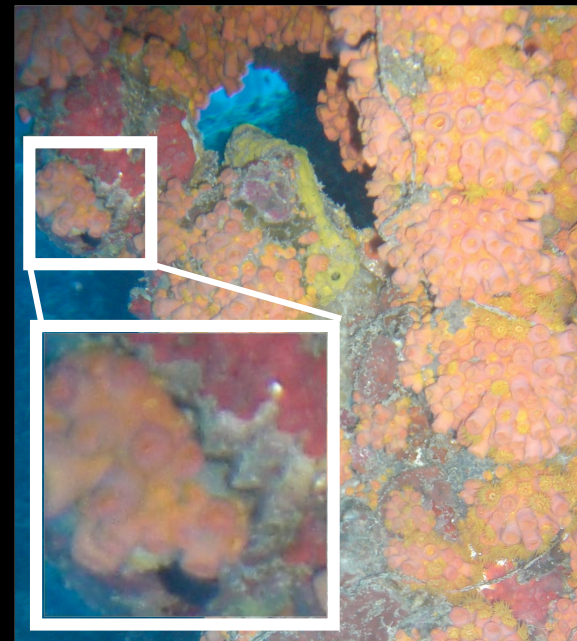
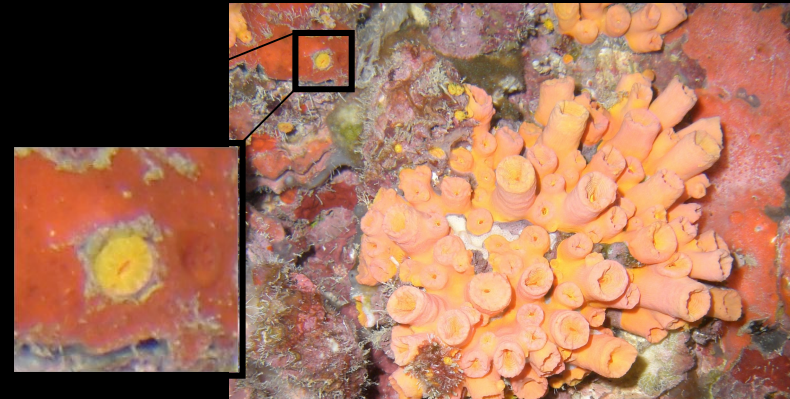


Fig. 1 Contact between native *Murielina alcyon* (Mh) and a *Tubastraea tagusensis* (Tt), b *Tubastraea coccinea* (Tc), c detail of damaged area. Scale bars = 5 cm, arrows indicate damaged areas of the native coral



Impacts on bivalves

- VIDEO

Tubastraea on bivalve shells

Ancient Mariner wreck (FL) April 2010



Benthic photo by K Mille, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

Characteristics have led to widespread distribution...

- Deep and shallow habitats
- Artificial and natural substrates



as well as large population sizes



Photo from www.divertom.net

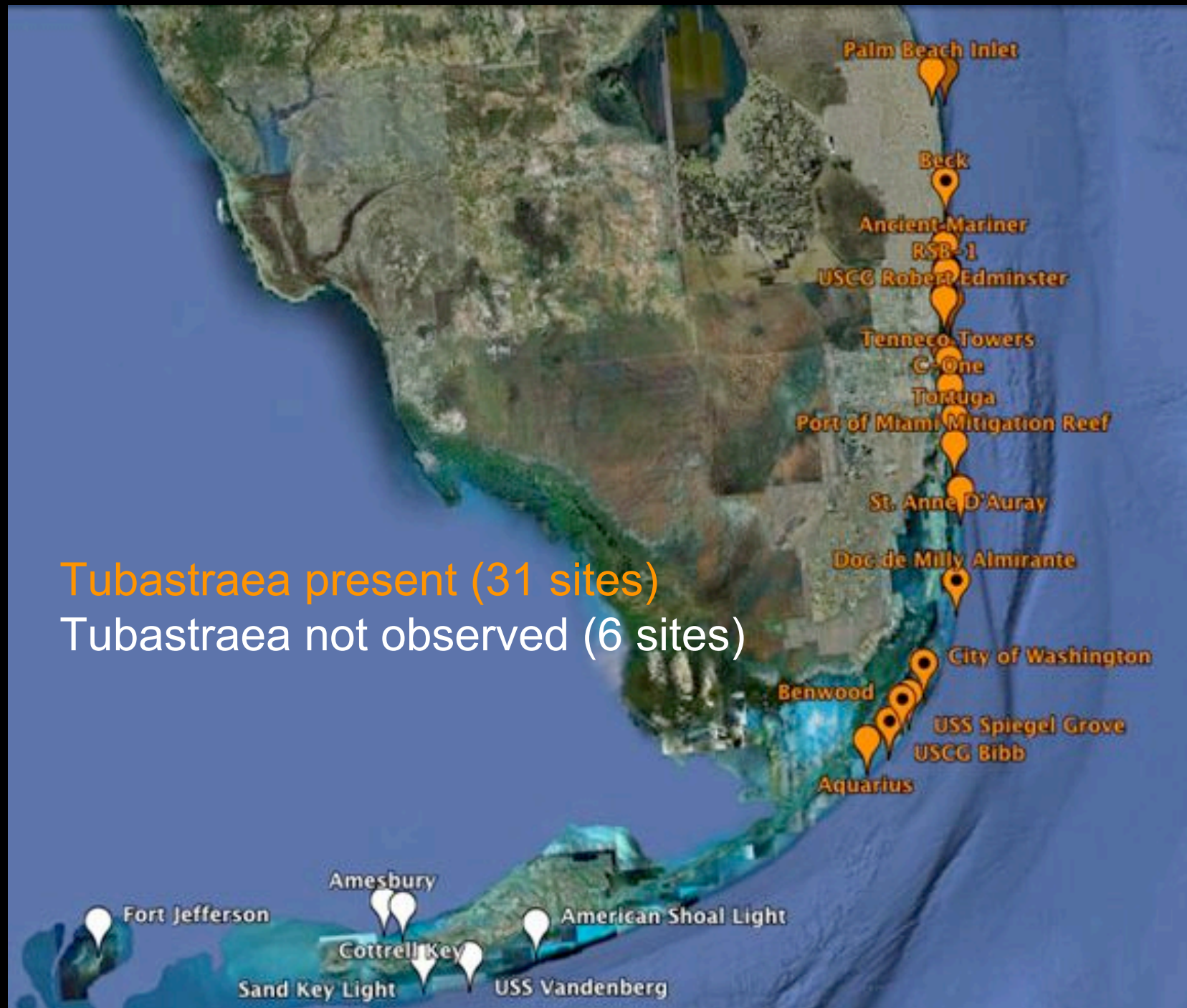
USCG Duane
Key Largo, FL
2008



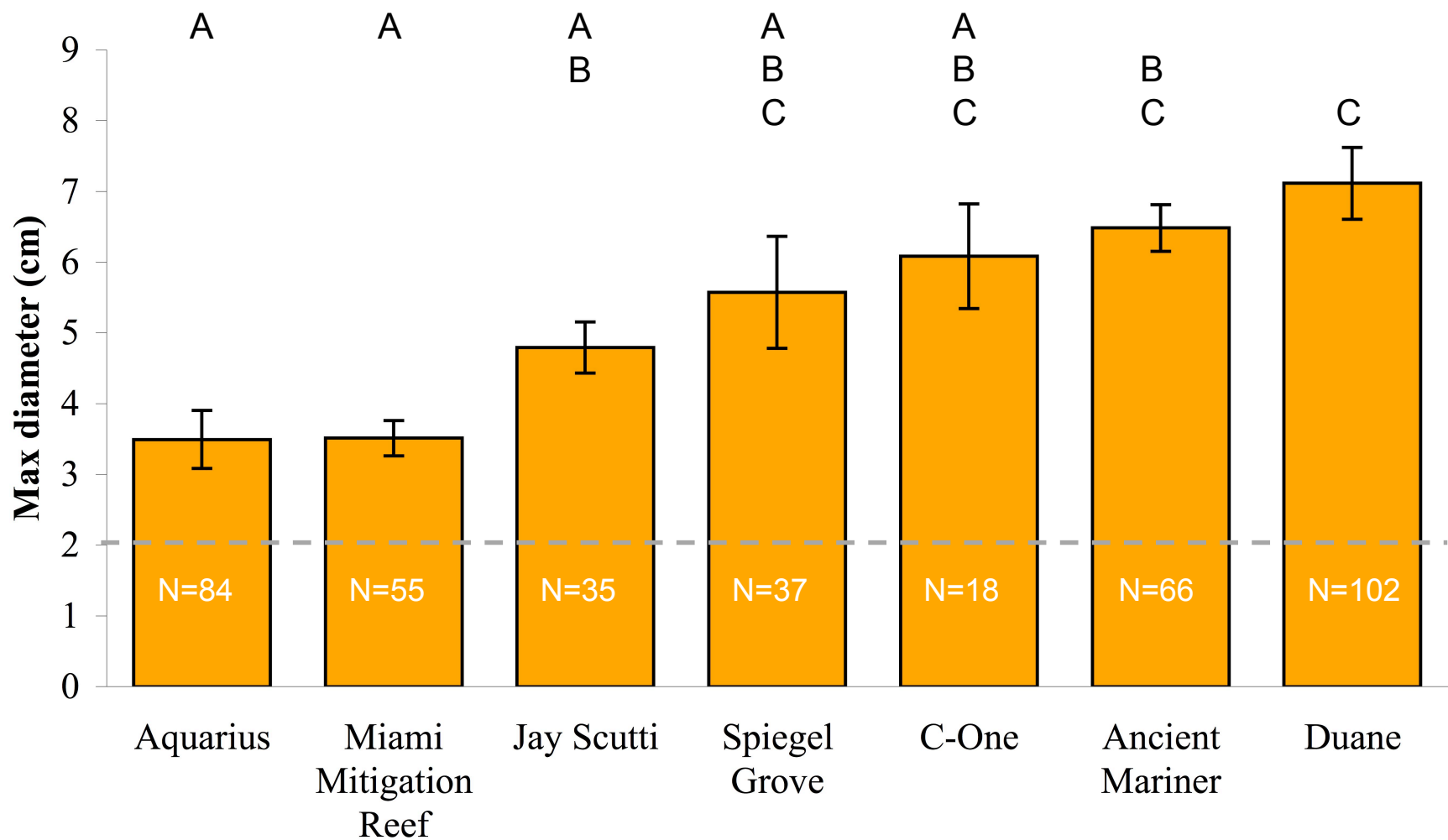
Photo from www.divertom.com

Tubastraea present (31 sites)

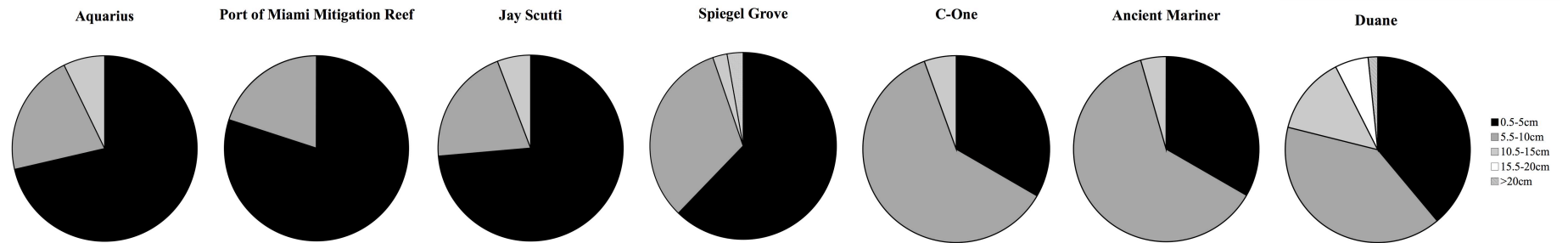
Tubastraea not observed (6 sites)



Size distribution



Size distribution



N=84

N=55

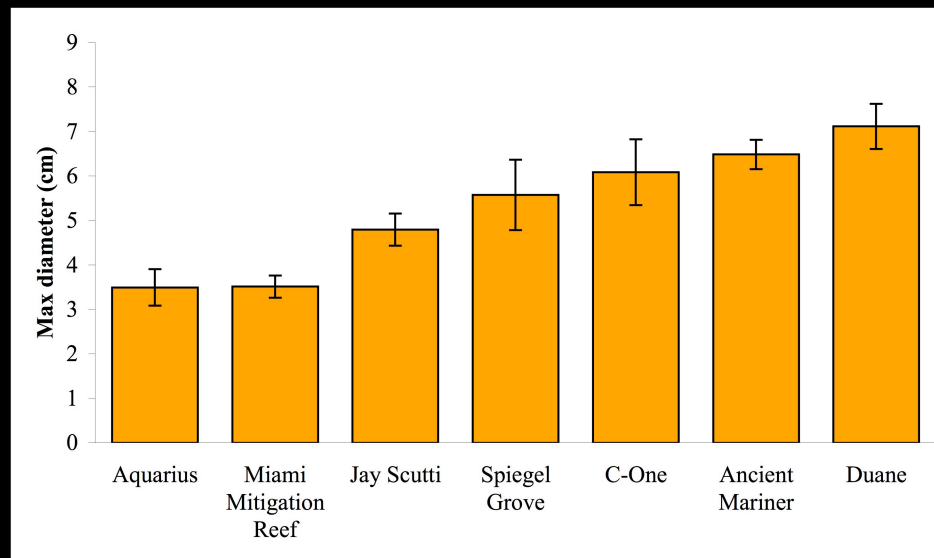
N=35

N=37

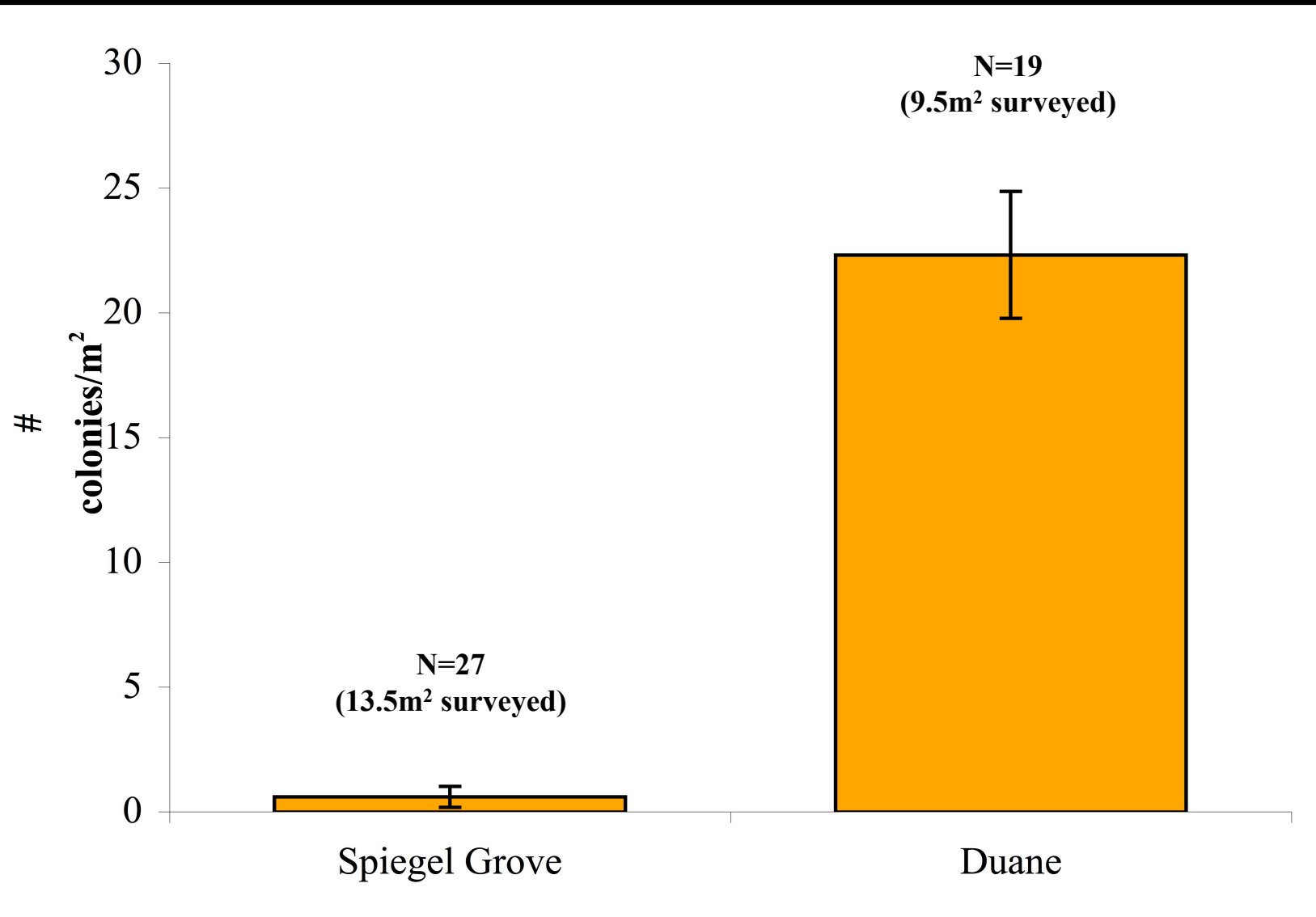
N=18

N=66

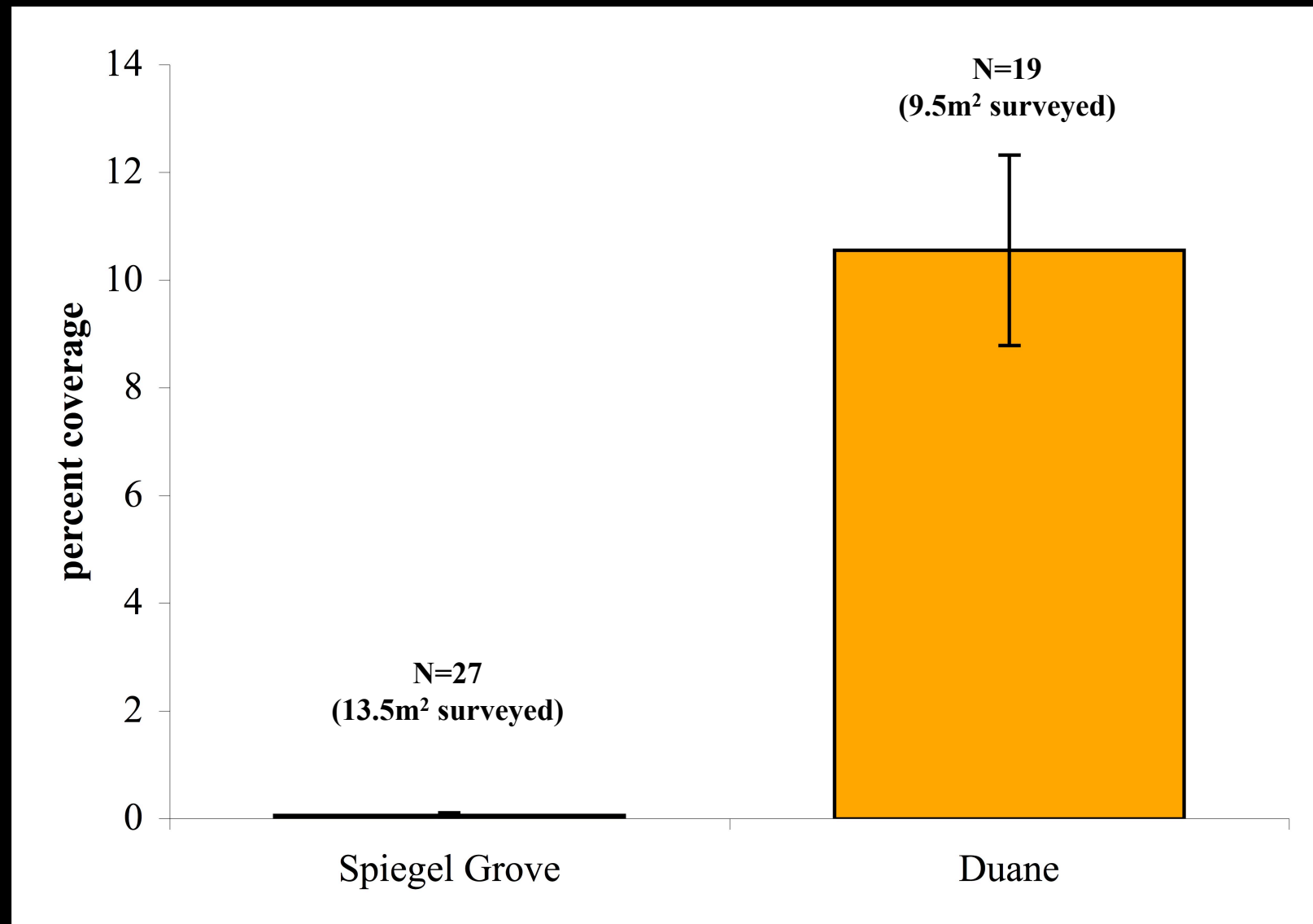
N=102



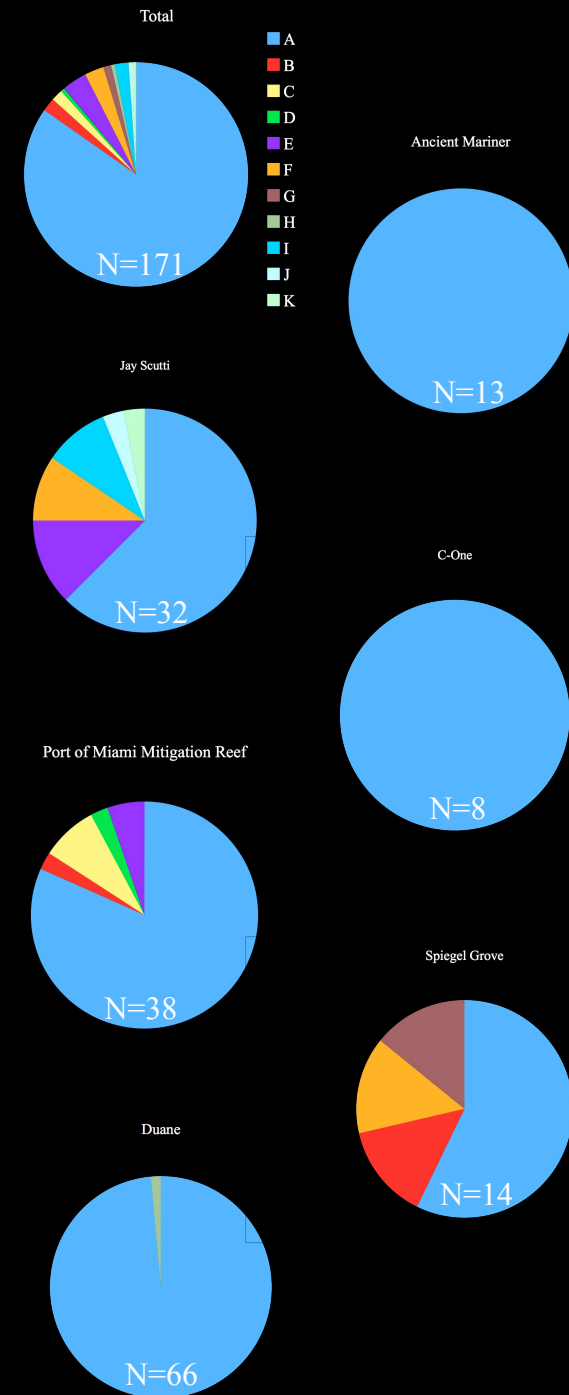
Density



Coverage (<100' depth)

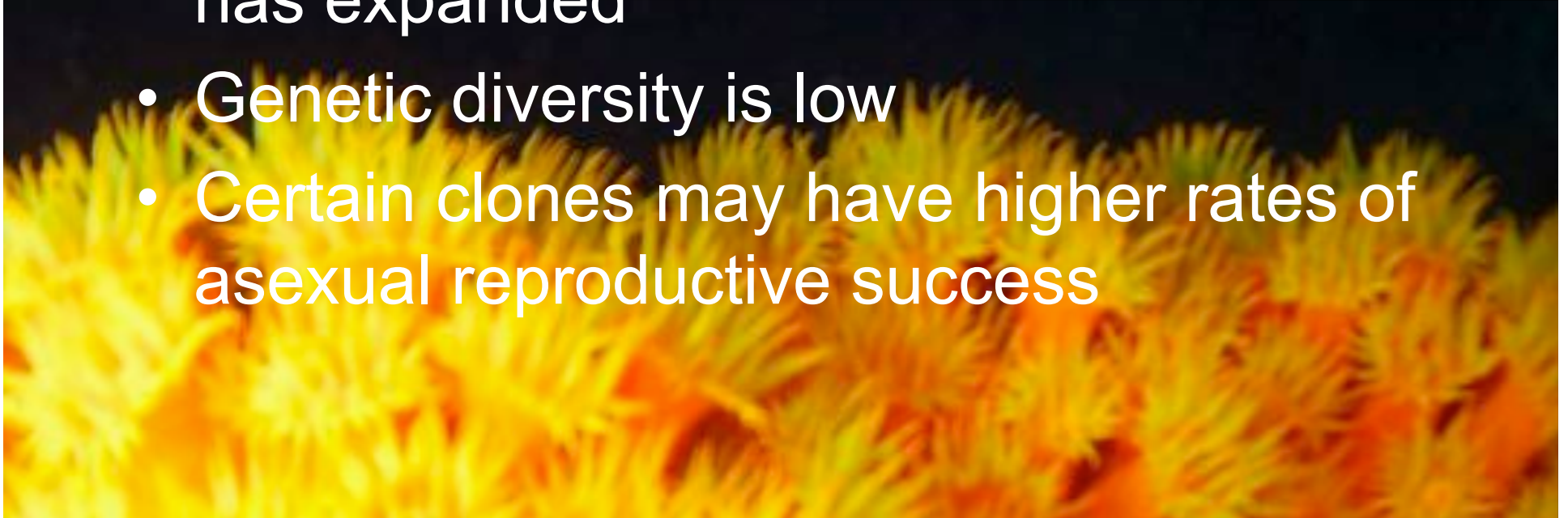


Genetic diversity



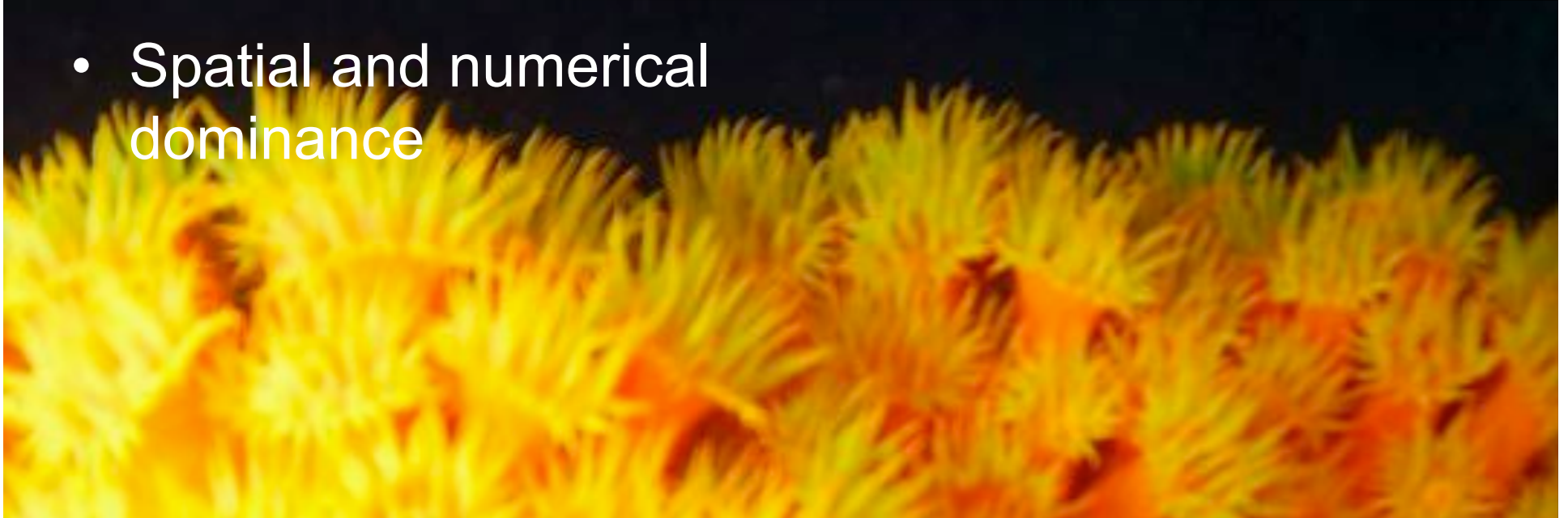
Summary

- *T. coccinea* is widely distributed on artificial structures in south Florida and the upper Keys
- Population sizes and geographic range has expanded
- Genetic diversity is low
- Certain clones may have higher rates of asexual reproductive success



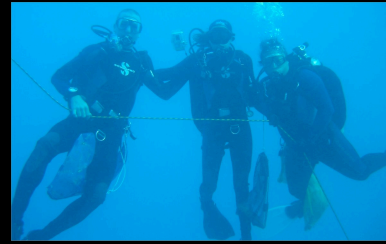
Potential ecological impacts

- Decreased biodiversity
- Increased mortality of native species
- Reduced native coral recruitment
- Spatial and numerical dominance
- Coral disease implications
 - Pathogen sink
 - Pathogen spill-back



Acknowledgements

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Thank you

